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Philadelphia, Wednesday, June 28, 1922

## THERE'S MUCH IN A NAME

"So FAR," said John Frederick Lewis, after he resigned from the temporary presidency of the fair association, "it is the Sesqui-Centennial. That is the name under which the exhibition association was Incorporated."

For a time it looked as if we might have to have a Liberty Fair for World Peace and Progress. This last designation, suggested by the Reorganization Committee, is goo long.

The purposes of the fair are inspiring enough to suggest a fitting name. That it will come is certain, probably, as Mr. Lewis suggests, from the people themselves, and if the people have not lost their knack of concise and picturesque expression it will have the force of poetry and the vividness and brevity and staying power of popular idiom.

#### MOTOR LAWS AND ACCIDENTS

OFFICIAL outcries against motor drivers whose recklessness and unfitness tend to increase road accidents occur as regularly every summer as the vacation fever. Smashes are more frequent. Multitudes of new automobiles are on the highways, Multitudes of nervous folk are learning to drive them. The speed fiends find the airs of summer inviting. And officials begin to deliver addresses about what they call "the motor peril." Almost invariably they do what has come to be the typical American thing: They ery out for "more drastic laws." Meanwhile they forget or neglect to enforce laws that, if they were properly respected, would cut the motor-accident toll

Superintendent Mills, of the police department, is troubled by the current record of week-end motor accidents. So are the folk at Harrisburg. And it is at Harrisburg that a whole new set of restrictive rules to govern the issuance of motor licenses is again being recommended. It is true that motor licenses are somewhat too easy to obtain. But a look at any police accident record is enough to show that youthful drivers or drivers who are new to motorcars are not always responsible for accidents. There are drivers expert and familiar enough with motors to be cocksure and reckless.

New laws are not needed to make the streets safe. All that is necessary is the observance of laws now on the books.

## A PRINCE DEPARTS

MONTE CARLO will go on, of course, and follow its usual habits, even though the Prince of Monaco is dead, and it will have one signifigant aspect at least for the philosophers. It will show that what we call vice will always manage to prosper and be tolerated if you take the trouble to dress it in good clothes. The wonderful Casino, where celebrities

and the ultra-rich from all the four corners of the earth go to gamble, is in principle and spirit no different from the places that the police in this city raid when they have to and no more admirable, as a matter of fact, than any of the resorts backed by the Four Certain Men once referred to-cautiously-by Mayor Moore.

The Prince of Monaco was not a gambler. He never played routette. Residents of Monaco were rigidly barred from play in the roulette rooms. The Prince was a scientist and, apparently, something of cynic. His great passion was science. He was a student of the ocean, its drifts, its life and its mysterious deeps. He had promised many nervous Kings and Queens, including Victoria, to abolish gambling at Monaco. But he seems to have needed the money to continue his scientific pursuits. It is safe to suppose that he thought the matter over carefully and decided that, after all, since the spenders would find ways to get rid of their money whether the Casino were open or shut, he could make better use of it than the waiters and panders of Paris and Vienna, Berlin and the Riviera. And that is exactly what he did.

# THE UNTROD PEAK

THE abandonment of the Everest expedition within 1700 feet of the summit of the monarch of mountains is a regrettable finale to a remarkable adventure characterized by heroism and scientific enthusiasm.

General Bruce's report that prolongation of the effort to scale the peak in the monsoon senson would result in useless tragedy is testimony of the sobriety and sincerity with which the expedition was conducted The exploit was not planned for sensational purposes nor to demonstrate the human taste for foolhardiness. There is, unfortunately, no deficiency of

showy reckiessness in modern mankind Lives are often wantonly sacrificed for infinitesimal stakes. No subscription to such folly entered into the program of the Royal Geographical Society, sponsor of the undertaking.

The object of this learned society was addition to the sum of human knowledge, the basic principle of the modern scientific creed. Viewed from this standpoint, the Everest expedition has by no means been a failure, although the top of the world remains unvisited by man. A mass of geographical and topographical facts has been acquired, and almost certainly a wealth of information concerning the configuration and altitudes of the Himalayas.

Sticklers for exact records will be eager for new light upon the height of Godwin-Austen, or K-2, which has somewhat dublously been reputed to be the second highest of the world's mountains.

This peak was climbed by the Duke of the Abruzzi in 1909, and its altitude was then reckoned as 28,250 feet above sea level. The Everest expedition reached an elevation

The figures for Godwin-Austen are, howor, not authoritative, and it has been be-sood that accurate measurements would educe its height at add to the stature of

Kinchingjunga, which would then take sec-Until General Bruce and his party return

with their new equipment of facts, an intrepid Italian mountaineer is a competitor for the distinction of having attained the highest elevation on the surface of the earth. But even if this claim should be sustained, the accomplishments of the Everest expedition would be symbolic of magnificent endeavor and unimpeachable zeal for exploring the physical secrets of this planet.

#### FEDERAL INTERVENTION IS NOW IN SIGHT

Jubilation in Coal Fields Indicates Belief That the Strike is Near End

THE coal situation begins to improve. A I light of joyous promise is shining. The summoning of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, to Washington to confer with President Harding has been followed by a mysterious message from Lewis to the General Scales Committee in Wilkes-Barre which has turned the entire anthracite regions into a series of happy celebrations. That message probably means Federal intervention.

That intervention ought to have taken place last April when the strike began. Nearly three months have been lost, and it is now said that if the mines should resume work at once the railroads would not be able to carry the coal that will be needed next winter. Every week of delay increases the gravity of the situation.

The miners and the operators are indifferent to the public needs. They will pass on to the consumers all the costs involved in any settlement. The one man who can insist on some respect for the public interests is the President.

The belief is growing that there can be no peace in the coal-mining industry until a way is found to apply to the coal in the ground those principles of conservation which the Federal Government is applying to the forests. At present the mines are worked only part of the year, because they can produce all the coal that will be consumed in that time. The miners are idle during the remaining part of the year. They have asked for a working day short enough to provide them with work for the whole twelve months, but this demand has been resisted by the operators,

There ought to be a survey of the whole industry, to be followed by an agreement to operate for the whole twelve months only mines enough to produce the estimated amount of coal required for domestic consumption and the foreign market. Then the surplys miners would be freed to enter other occupations where they could be employed profitably. And the wages of the miners could be adjusted on fair principles so that strikes would be rare if they did not disappear altogether.

This is what Secretary Hoover has been urging for many months. But neither the miners nor the operators have shown any interest in the plan. They are apparently well pleased with the present system, which enables the miners to find an excuse for asking for higher wages and the operators to justify an increase in the price of coal. The plan could be carried out only through some form of Federal intervention.

A commission similar to that which President Roosevelt appointed in 1902 ought o be named by President Harding as soon as he can induce a group of representative citizens to sit upon it. The Roosevelt commission commanded the confidence of the country because it was constituted regardless of the political affiliations of the members and because the appointees were men who could not be suspected of any sinister purposes. They were men whose sole desire was to find a way out of an intolerable situation.

It is worth while recalling that President Roosevelt had made arrangements to take over the mines with the aid of the army if the operators and miners had not consented to his plan of adjudication. The Nation would have sustained him in this course, for it was paying what then seemed to be the outrageous price of \$15 a ton for

We have been paying this price for so long that most of us have given up hope of having it reduced. But there is a growing restlessness under the prospect of an increase in price this winter.

The delay in coming to grips with the question has resulted in the Herrin massacre in the soft-coal fields of Illinois, and there are the premonitory rumblings of trouble in the anthracite regions of this

Yet there is a pretense of a disagreement between the miners and operators on the calling of competitive district or local conferences for a discussion of grievances, as though a settlement ought to be delayed for this reason. If there were a genuine desire to consider the interests of the consumers a way would be found to get the mines in operation at once.

Once more it should be said that President Harding has it in his power to bring order out of the present confusion. He is the representative of the whole people, and he has moral force enough to compel the disputants to submit their grievances to any commission he may appoint and to abide by any decision which that commission may make. He has full warrant in the present situation to exercise that power at once,

# A CONSISTENT CHAMPION

CONTRASTS between the theory and the practice of the League of Nations is undoubtedly partly responsible for the apathy with which this subject, once so hotly debated in the United States, is now regarded here. It is interesting, therefore, to note the consistent championship of the underlying principles of the organization undertaken by that undaunted, clearvisioned British statesman, Lord Robert Few critics of the League can be more

keenly aware of the weakness of its functioning than is this spokesman for its ideals. He has adhered, however, courageously and persistently to the original conception of the society as international in the broadest sense; in fact, as universal. Lacking a full membership, there can be no real vitality in the organization designed as a safeguard of world peace.

Plainly realizing this condition, Lord Robert rose in the House of Commons the other day and bluntly asked Lloyd George whether he would be willing to support a maxim trite.

proposal for Germany's admission. Prime Minister replied in the affirmative.

This is a heartening indication that faith in the basic design of the League has not yet departed from responsible quarters. The admission of Germany would unquestionably impart new health to the League. It will be merely a shell unless Cecil's picture of it as a complete partnership of nations is eventually made real.

## BELATED PROTEST

TF THE address of Colonel A. M. Holding, I of West Chester, president of the State Bar Association, at its annual meeting in Bedford Springs were carefully read by every member of Congress and by every member of the State Legislatures it would be more difficult to insert irrelevant amendments in the Federal Constitution than it was to pass the prohibitory amendment.

Colonel Holding, without committing himself on the merits of prohibition, insisted that the amendment had no proper place in the Constitution. It is really a legislative enactment restricting the police powers of the States in certain directions. "It was not a change, a correction, a reform, rectification, alteration or emendation of anything in the Constitution," he said; "It was rather an addition, a piece of legislation grafted upon the fundamental law." sisted with soundness that this method of legislating by constitutional amendment violates a fundamental principle of our form of government; namely, that laws are the will of the majority and are subject to change as the majority wishes.

The Constitution creates a law-making body and confers on it certain defined powers of legislation and denies to it other powers. This newspaper has said many times that the prohibitory amendment ought to have been in the form of an extension of the powers of Congress to pass laws regulating even to the extent of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating bevernges. Such an amendment would have been in accord with the spirit of the Constitution. But, of course, it would have left the prohibitory legislation to the discretion of succeeding Congresses. This was what the supporters of the amendment did not want, for they wished it settled once for all. And they were so obsessed with the idea of putting over their reform that, however commendable the reform was, they were indifferent to the effect of their method on the principles at the bottom of our constitutional system of government.

If the public schools and colleges will devote themselves to instructing the young generation in the fundamentals of our constitutional system it may be more difficult in the future for any other specialists to get their legislative specialties embodied in detail in the document.

murder because the framers of the fundamental charter did not intend to legislate. And yet murder is at least as grave an offense as manufacturing whisky. If the men well grounded in the Constitution had made a concerted protest against the form of the amendment they might have

succeeded in preserving the symmetry of the

document. Their protest now is somewhat

There is no constitutional prohibition of

### THE WET FLEET TANGLE

SECRETARY MELLON'S formal request for a ruling by Attorney General Daugherty concerning the sale of liquor on Shipping Board vessels in foreign trade should prepare the way for a settlement of one of the most embarrassing situations with which this Government has ever been confronted. There have been, of course, more momentous issues, but few in which points of legality. ethics, social morals, economics and commerce, and conflicting masses of public opinion have been so confusingly involved. A definite statement by the head of the Department of Justice would undoubtedly serve to clear the atmosphere. But although this ruling, whatever its nature, might be accepted by the Treasury Department as authorizing a change of its regulations, such an outcome cannot be predicated.

Mr. Daugherty is an attorney, not a Resistance to his dictum on the subject of the "wet" merchant marine would necessitate legal action. The question cannot be conclusively determined until the Supreme Court has rendered a verdict, The process of carrying the case to that high tribunal may be long. It is well, however, to set the machinery

n motion which can work toward such a result. The Treasury Department has at least suggested a route of escape from the tiresent chans.

# HAITI

TT is true that the continuance of American military occupation in Halti is necessary to the peace of that remantic island. and even the lives of a large part of its population. Americans as a class aren't inspired by the spectacle of their military officers acting as dictators on foreign soil. But the investigation ordered and made by the Senate and reported yesterday showed plainly that if American occupation were ended for sentimental reasons it probably would have to be re-established at once for reasons wholly humane and practical. Haiti has a bloody history. Its own self-

appointed dictators have been tyrants of peculiarly vicious sort. And it was the American troops alone that prevented conthiuing war between one group of native plunderers and another. Naturally a force of accupation cannot serve its purpose with our making its authority felt. But it is certain that the tyrouny charged occasionally against American administrative officers is as nothing in comparison with what neaccful Haltians would have to contend with if American troops were withdrawn.

Labor leader, scheduled Looks That Way to address textile strik-ers in Manchester, N. H.. put his hand on his mouth and disdayed a banner bearing the words, "I am orbidden to speak. Stick and we will win." Perhaps somehody stuck an amendment into the Constitution while nobody was looking

Golf to Music President of California State Golf Association says a man's golf play can be improved simply by timing his stroke to waltz music played on a piano. Portable planos may yet be a feature of every course, African golf, it may be noted in passing, would perhaps adapt itself more readily to syncopation on a saxophone

First Primer Stuff the war. Year by year population increases and livestock decreases. That inevitably means higher price for a steak. imped over the moon up went the price of orf. Or, in other words, it is the beef that is non-existent that boosts prices,

Mr. Lasker knows full well just what Attorney General Daugherty should say to Secretary Mellon, who desires an opinion as to the legality of Shipping Board booze. Meet Tobe. Last name Johnston.

Pulled kid out of treacherous current in Rancocas Creek. Is nineteen and has rescued five. Tobe's all right. Gregorie Semenov has been denied the right to land in Japan. As he travels around

collection of bans and bars.

world he appears to be making a choice

The promptness with which the matter of Soviet credits bobbed up at The Hague conference shows that Maxim Litvinoff is a

## AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

On the Advantages of Being a Twentieth Century Traveler With a Casual Method of Starting a Journey and Stopping on the Way

By SARAH D. LOWRIE TN SPITE of the hurry and all that we try to crowd into our days, we have taken a leaf out of our grandparents' ways in the matter of journeys, thanks to the automobile, and there is a leisureliness about our arrivals and departures that is as far removed from the scramble of our parents' train arrivals and departures as their welter of luggage differs from our compact hand assortment.

Ment.

Not having to make trains creates a world of difference in the leisurely getting off, and not being able to check trunks without a bunch of railroad tickets makes the travel-

ers by motor travel light.

Some friends came over for a long-planned visit a week ago from the direction of Morristown, N. J. By train they would have had at least two changes of cars and the transportation to and from the stations. Their bags or their trunk or both would have had to be got off the day before in order to arrive while they were here, and their departure would have made breakfast at an unusual hour a necessity at this end, with hurried and unsatisfactory leave-

with hurried and unsatisfactory leavetaking from a disturbed household.

As it was, they drove up in a comfortable
limousine with their belongings comfortably
disposed about them, and arrived in time
for tea, having left home after lunch; and
they departed after a day or two, when all
the household was ready to go about its business after a desultory breakfast, not quite
sure in their comfortable minds whether they
would go straight home or stop over for a
night at their little mountain farm in the
hill country above Paterson.

TT IS this case of getting about, and the casualness of plans, and the possibility of traveling in actual luxury and yet without much luggage that have made the revival of something like the old informality of travel

For inconvenient as were the stage coaches and long drawn-out as were the journeys, our grandparents in their early days took much more pleasure in their early days took much more pleasure in the happenings by the way and were not so bent on the arriving and departing as were the "train-catchers" of the following generation. And whether they stopped at an inn or at the house of a friend or an acquaintance, the stopping was more easy going and at the stopping was more easy going and at the same time more bland than the "fitted-in of the later travelers who moved by timetables and announced their exact mo-ment of arrival and departure with an ada-

mant certitude some weeks in advance.

It is very difficult for those of us who were brought up under that petrified regime to comprehend, much less to approve of, the present "not-making-up-the-mind-till-the last-minute custom," but on the other hand "sitting loosely to plans" used to have to be inculcated as a virtue, while it is now in the air we breathe. And of the two extremes, "sotness" and casualness, there is no cues-"sotness" and casualness, there is no ques-tion which is pleasanter to live with or laugh with or miss an engagement with.

NOWADAYS, when more than one of a family can drive the family car and more than one car is driven by one family, it is easy and even profitable to depart bag and baggage, family and domestics in the family ongage, manny and domestics in the tamily motors, leaving only the very heavy luggage to go by express and doing away with the muisance and perplexity of trains and changes of cars and time-table arrivals and

departures completely.

If one must spend a night by the way the wayside motor-inn is not so expensive and is far more comfortable than sleeping and is far more comfortable than sleeping cars and Pullman diners, and it is possible to arrive unheralded and find a cordial welcome at most of the roadhouses, with pleasant conversation and matching of experiences from other travelers, who, having found themselves belated, have stopped, nothing loath, at the first pleasant welcoming innign by the way.

sign by the way.

It is a perfectly different traveling experience from any possible twenty years ago, and the travelers who like it best are not the young and casual, but the middle-aged and one-time exigent arrivers and departers. Perhaps they value it more because it is such an improvement on the old, fixed,

T WAS motoring with a friend of mine who has gone for the last thirty years every June up to her family's country place in Vermont. For half of that thirty years she made the same trains on the same making the same stops in the same big hotels and demanding the same rooms and settling down to the same meals. But for the last fifteen years she has varied her journeys by means of her motor, so that there is now scarcely a mile of beautiful country between here and Burlington, Vt., which is not known to her; the whole country is her entrance drive to her summer holiday. She has her favorites in the matter of stopping places, and she knows where they smile dogs, where they wink at dogs and where one has to hide dogs. She has her superstitions, too, about where a heedoo on the car is liable, and what short cuts are snares and what detours are worse than "going back."

She is incorrigibly unforgiving of certain well-known caravansaries where things "dis-appointed her" and very indulgent of others where she was surprised by pretty atten-

She said to me once in a stern voice, pointing up to a hotel on the ridge of a

Do you see that place far up there in c hot sun? Well, all about this country for miles are bad roads and steep roads, so that within five miles of the summit you will be warned and not attempt to climb up in your motor to see it." But if you say "Ah, yes, I've heard of that place. Let's go up for lunch, and if we like it spend a night there! What do you find? First, last and always... Rules! always-Rules!

COTTHERE is a rule that you must leave Your motor and drive into the grounds.

There is a rule that if you have never been there before you must go by a certain road that takes longer than is necessary. is a rule if you are thus made late for the lunch hour that no lunch nor anything lunch hour that no lunch nor anything entable can be given to you for any price. There is a rule that no dog shall pass the threshold. And when in lunger and irritation you demand a telephone to arrange to go further, there is only one phone available for all the hotel, because there was a rule that the owners did not like telephones. But there is no rule for all the ancient persons in the world taking their naps on the parlor suites that have been made or copied or bought from all the centennial parlors from all over the Middle States; right out in full sight are sleepers as you go miles down a corridor in search of a telephone to tell your chauffeur to be ready to start at Then there is a rule forbidding playonce. Then there is a relative torning playing cards and one enjoining hotel prayer-meetings," she added, nodding her head, while she admitted she had not stayed to try to break either.

Of course, it is plain she was very prejudiced, for she did not in the least mind the rules and regulations of a sort of club an rules and regulations of a sort of club an hour's journey from the mountain. In arriving at this place, in order to be a guest you must be introduced by a mem-her of the club-like group, but after that everything is yours to command, from lightful rooms with private porches to fishing and country club and motoring privi-

leges, with delicious meals and good conver-sation and charming surroundings every known home comfort and some not generally procurable at home, like massage and shampoo and good valeting and specia meals. Dogs can come and are smiled upon neals. Dogs can conce admitted is smiled upon except the "really, truly bores." It would not be possible to sleep on the parlor suites-there are no parlor suites.

It cannot be denied that the Sheriff of

dentally, it may be remarked, discretion is sometimes the least desirable of the virtues Ladies who shoot their husbands ought least to be required to show that they at took out a license-to carry a gue

Herrin, Ill., acted with discretion. Inci-



JUST WHEN WE THOUGHT HIM EXTINCT

# NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

#### MARY E. TYLER On Phases of Work for Girls

THE work along social and educational lines THE work along social and educations which is now being done by many organizations and persons for the younger girls, that is, from the ages of twelve to eighteen years, is one of the most important of all phases of similar endeavor, according to Miss Mary E. Tyler, girls' reserve director of the Young Women's Christian

Association "One of the points because of which this work assumes great significance," said Miss Tyler, "is that the girls at that age are most amenable to development along the lines which will prove to be of the greatest value to them in their later life. In Philadelphia this work has been carried on for only a few years, but the manner in which the girls have responded to it is little short

"The girls for whom this sort of work is specifically intended are of three distinctive types: First, the high school girls; second, the grade school girls; and third, the younger ones who are in business or industry.

#### Business Girls Responsive "Of the three classifications, I should say

that the girls who are in business or in-dustry are the most responsive. The branches which should be covered are recreational, educational and social, the latter with a view to social service work later. "The object of the whole movement should be to help the girls more fully to understand and appreciate the ideals ican citizenship. Health, knowledge, spirit and service are the four foundation stones of the entire movement, and upon these

things the whole program of any work for girls of this age should be based. "Any work of this kind should be as democratic as possible. In our own work, the girls elect all their own officers and chairmen of committees, and only supervision as is absolutely necessary is maintained. It has worked out very well, One meeting each week is planned, and each one has a different subject, with a discussional meeting once a month.

# Frankness Is Important

"In meetings of this kind, it has been my experience that frankness is essential if the greatest amount of good is to be achieved. Questions which it is well to discuss in this manner are such as: Standards of honor in school, involving the best forms of co-operation with the principal, teachers and fellow pupils; seemly be-havior on the streets and with boys and similar topics. The girls should be en-couraged to speak frankly, and I have found that they do this with a little en-couragement. They speak freely of clothes, people and standards in the various matters which are constantly cropping up in the life of every one, and apparently they get

much out of it. "Social service work is best inculcated by a practical application of the principles involved in it. I have done this by encouraging girls to visit hospitals and other places social service education and thus teach them not only the salient principles, but also to know thoroughly their own city. Another excellent way to teach these valnable principles is to get a family, of which the girls will take care at Christmas, Thanksgiving and Easter, and still another is by making things for children in foreign The purely social phase of life also must

not be neglected, and an out-and-out party shou'd be held occasionally. In the case of our own work this takes the form of a of our bike, a picnic, a skating party, or what-ever form of harmless amusement is appropriate to the season. Through the business meetings, which should form a part of this work, a great deal of parliamentary law may be taught, the proper manner of conducting meetings and many useful things are absorbed in a pleasant, if indirect.

Inculcating Idealism "The young girl of this age is particularly amenable to idealism, if presented

in a manner which is readily non-read not in the abstract. Our own me is that of an initiation ceremony, using candles of various colors to represent the things which we desire to teach, and it has proved to be very effective. Stories of devotional things at just the right times also As the heart of the candidate assays pure gold, the hearts of the "leaders" are lead.

make a profound impression. Judgment

"The co-operation of the Board of Edu-

cation is such a program as I have briefly

it is by no means beyond the bounds of

possibility that this co-operation may be

the use of some of the school buildings at

times, and much could be accomplished by

allowing the use of posters in the school

be the case at present. There are many or-

ganizations and agencies in this city all

working to the same general ends along

these lines, and all are in complete accord

as to the kind of work which should be done to achieve the best results. Inci-

dentally, it might be added that none of

them duplicates the work of the others.

Laying a Solid Foundation

"A general program of this kind lays

the foundation upon which may be raised a superstructure of physical, mental, spiritual

service work, meetings of various kinds, both active and discussional, with speakers

and lecturers on health, first-aid, nursing

and similar subjects. A book list is an

important thing, with a discussion of books of various kinds, the things which should

be read and the reasons for reading them.

really educational work, in the strict mean-

ing of the word, is advisable. The things which the girls want and need in this kind

course, they absorb much knowledge that is of value, but it is absorbed and not

taught, and is perhaps the better learned and the more effective for this reason. The

schools provide about all the actual in

"As I have said, the progress that has

been made where this kind of a program has

been taken up has been remarkable. It

ology of the adolescent girl-a solid basis

and an excellent background for progress.

ends as yet perhaps only dimly felt, be-cause the basis of such a movement is emi-

believe firmly in its ultimate growth to

Back to Nature? ordained that the male

himself beautiful in order to please the

female. Birds and beasts bear witness to the fact. The smartest bonnet seen by

Parisians at the races at Longchamps was worn by the Emperor of Annam. Is this a

Company in Schenectady, N. Y., saw there a little radio contrivance of glass and wire

which is expected to take the place of an

alternator several hundred times its size. Some of these days we'll have a talk-

Navy in hope of corralling rum-runners.

Rum-runners probably Tom and Jerry in search of nutmeg. Meg is doubtless the "Bootleg Queen" customs collector refers to.

nant at the recent attack on Abraham Lin-coln by the Georgia Confederate Veterans

Marconi, guest of the General Electric

Connecticut coast blockaded by Dry

Many Southern newspapers are indig-

'back-to-nature' movement'

shooter no larger than a mouth.

erantly at the old boys.

Nature appears to have

of the species shall make

s based upon the psychology and the physi

struction that they desire.

nently sound.'

of a program is the recreational end.

"It has been my experience that little

secured later.

We ourselves have had

must be used in this matter, however, and there should never be any suggestion that What with her ill health "and all that," Mile. Lenglen doesn't have to play on our they are being instructed in these things; it would probably not be resented, but the other method has been found to be the more efficacious, And of course the longer we postpone postponing the fair the more complications will ensue.

outlined would give an immense impetus to this important work in Philadelphia, and The country's attitude toward Shipping Board vessels is, "Scrap 'em or use 'em, but

SHORT CUTS

June probably mislaid most of her rare

Rathenau represented the Germany prepared to make amends. His assassin struck at the peace of Europe.

buildings, announcements from the plat-forms and things of this nature.

"If this work, however, should later be taken up by the Board of Education, it should be considered as a school activity and not as an extra-school activity, as would be the cost at extra-school activity, as would Now that the Senate has decided to keep shingles on the free list we look for a deci-sion on rickets and hives. From now on trials of skill at the new

city tennis courts will receive the earnest attention of mixed juries. It would be rank hypocrisy for June to

sing "How dry I am." This year at least she has put herself in the wet column. It is not seriously contended that the increasing popularity of the dandelion will cause it to be named the national flower,

England is willing to admit Germany to the League of Nations. France con-tinues to view Germany as an unceasing

menace. Indications are Germany as the walks indoors must watch her step. What Do You Know?

QUIZ What was the first large iron steamship, also a propeller boat, to cross the Atlantic Ocean?
Who said "Man is a noble animal, splendid in ashes and pompous in the grave"?

3. What is the family name of the present Where are the Solomon Islands?
What position in the German Cabinet
was held by the late Dr. Walter

8. What was the EFIKING IN THE thology?
9. What is a "flivver" in United States naval slang?
10. What is the use of the word "ma'am" in royal etiquette? Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

 In Indiana Beveridge recently won the Republican anti-machine nomination for United States Senator, Brookhart won the Republican anti-machine nomination in Iowa for Senator and in Pennsylvania Pinchot won the anti-machine Republican nomination for

in Pennsylvania Pinchot won the antimachine Republican nomination for
Governor.

2. Annam is a kingdom in Southeast Asia
under the protection of France.

3. Thor was the Norse god of war.

4. "According to Lindley Murray" means
according to the most exquisitely exact standards of grammar. Lindley
Murray (1745-1826) was an American
grammarian whose "Grammar of the
English Language" remained for half
a century a textbook in 14 gland and
America.

America.

5. Napery is household linen collectively of an article of household or personal linen.

6. The Murman Coast is the northwest coast

6. The Murman Coast is the northwest coast of the Kola Peninsula, Russia, west of the White Sea, where an Anglo-American-French expeditionary force landed at the call of the people to protect the Murmansk railroad during the World War on July 12, 1918. The force was withdrawn in October, 1919.
7. Guldo Reni was a celebrated Italian painter, especially famous for his "Aurora." The portrait of "Beatrice Cenci the Day Before Her Execution is also attributed to him. His dates are 1575-1642.

But Lincoln himself would have smiled tol are 1575-1642. "Well," said Mr. Fordney with a sigh

of relief as he looked upon the tariff, the valuation plan and the Bonus Bill, baving done all the mischief I can I guess I'll call

Molla Mallory, speaking of service, alludes to man's peculiar ability to "mix up several varieties." Now why, we venture to inquire, should this call up a vision of a man with a white apron?

are 1575-1642.

Thrasonical means characterized by boasting or ostentation: bragging; boastful. The word is derived from Thrason, a bragging soldier in Terence's play. "The Eunuch."

Mulligatawny is a strong-flavored soup of meat and curry. The name is derived from "milagutannir." a word in the Tamil, a Hindu language, signifying pepper-water.

fying pepper-water.

fying pepper-water.

com" or "Uncle" Paul was Paul
Kruger, President of the South Africa
Republic, which was engaged in
war with England 1899-1902.